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Full Details on Pages 14 and 15 of This Issue

Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XIX, No. 1 January 6, 1962 Section 1 — News

ROCKY: *His political future dims* .....(1)

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Rockefeller: The impression is growing that Governor Nelson Rockefeller may well bow out of national politics and perhaps even out of state politics. This is the conclusion reached by HUMAN EVENTS staffers after a canvass of the situation in New York City and Albany, following news that Mrs. Rockefeller would seek a divorce.

What had given great point to the question of Rocky's continuance in politics was a copyrighted story in the New York *Daily News* on December 13 to the effect that Rockefeller would not seek re-election as Governor and might even resign before his term expired. Rocky vehemently denied the *News* story and claimed that Mayor Wagner had planted it for purely partisan purposes. He dramatically announced an active political schedule, including a speaking and lecture tour, and stories circulated that a marital reconciliation was possible.

HUMAN EVENTS staffers returned from the Empire State convinced that the New York *News* story was not planted, but was based on good inside information. Furthermore, during the past two weeks chances of a conjugal reconciliation seem to have become more remote than ever. New York columnists have been hinting, in thinly-veiled terms, at even worsening troubles for Rocky on this matter.

Meanwhile, a dangerous loss in morale has appeared in the high-powered staff of speech-writers, strategists and public relations experts which the Governor has assembled since entering politics in 1958. This apparatus was created to be the nucleus of the Governor's drive for the Presidency. It includes Malcolm Moos (formerly with Ike), John Emmett Hughes and Anna Rosenberg (general public relations counsel for the Rockefeller Brothers). These and other prominent Rocky staffers have become quite evidently distressed as a result of the floundering posture of the Governor in the behind-the-scenes staff conferences. They reportedly are realizing that Rockefeller is not the hard-headed pro they thought he would become.

He appears more and more to them as a man incapable of developing a sense of personal direction, hence the business of building the Rockefeller Presidential image is highly impaired. It is being said increasingly that the Governor, although unquestionably earnest, is something of a political playboy, and thus lacks the necessary direction.

One well-known politico cracked last week: "I wouldn't be surprised if he threw it all up and took up modern art [*Rocky's hobby*]. *He's liable to do anything now."*

Not only does Rockefeller's personal future appear highly uncertain, but he is now faced with an announced Democratic challenger who could give him real trouble, even in the event that his present plight passes quietly. Last week, Congressman Samuel S. Stratton of Schenectady announced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Mayor Wagner could probably get the nomination if he wants it, but many observers believe Stratton himself would give Rocky a real run, attracting some conservative GOP voters. If Stratton is nominated, the Democrats would go all out to get him the big New York City vote.

A personable, 45-year-old World War II Navy combat officer, Stratton has a 37 per cent rating in the latest published volume of the conservative ACA-Index, highest of any New York Democrat; higher than a majority of Democratic Congressmen, in fact. This, plus the fact that many Republicans might vote against Rockefeller because of personal distaste, could spell big trouble in strong GOP upstate areas.

In this somber picture in New York, one piece of silver lining emerges. Should Rocky bow out, Lieutenant Governor Malcolm Wilson would become Governor and would undoubtedly head the GOP ticket next fall. Wilson has gained great stature and respect in the past three years, and some politicos believe that he would enjoy a better chance of success than Rocky.

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General Walker: The Texas general is reportedly getting some breaks which suggest that the "muzzling the military" Senate hearings—scheduled to start soon—will present him in a very favorable light. It is persistently rumored that Secretary of Defense McNamara keenly regrets the Defense Department's actions which provoked the whole affair. It is also believed that the Secretary now has much less confidence in two of his aides—Arthur Sylvester and Adam Yarmolinsky—than he had originally. These two men are long-time New Dealers and Sylvester, at least, handled General Walker with a rather rough hand.

Among some circles on Capitol Hill it is claimed that friends of McNamara, in an effort to lighten the burden on the Secretary, have suggested a deal: that McNamara would fire his two aides, and in return the hearings would be dropped. Upon checking, this version has been found to be very exaggerated.

Nearer the truth is the explanation that McNamara's friends suggested: that different positions would be found in JFK's Administration for the two aides; and, in return, Senator John Stennis (D.-Miss.) would throttle down the whole hearings to a more formal, greatly limited and less dramatic examination of some of the aspects of the "affair."

In any case, it is definitely said that the offer was rejected by the pro-Walker forces on the investigating committee. From this it is concluded that the arsenal of material being assembled in Walker's defense by Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) is growing, and the "muzzled general's" case is now considered much more formidable than previously.

Concealing the Inflation: The New Year will bring a startling drop in statistics on the cost of living—startling, that is, if you don't look behind the figures. The Budget Bureau has ordered a change in the basic period for calculation of the Consumer Price Index and other official barometers of how we're doing. The 1962 figures will show that consumer retail prices average only a few points above the new base period of 1957-59, instead of 28 or more points above the old base period, 1947-49.

Just by moving the base period ten years ahead, the Administration hopes to make it less painful for observers of the dollar's diminishing purchasing power. Critics will complain that this is a form of deception, and another illustration of the axiom that "figures don't lie, but liars figure."

State Department: One New Frontier patronage appointee has the Administration in a somewhat embarrassing position over its belated recognition that the man, Salvatore A. Bontempo, was not suited for his job. Bontempo heads the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs.

When Bontempo was named to the post (see July 28 HUMAN EVENTS), Representative Francis Walter (D.-Pa.) called him "totally unqualified" for this sensitive post, which theretofore had been held by professional security men. Bontempo's main claim to fame had been many years of loyal service to the New Jersey Democratic Party.

Last week, Jack Steele of Scripps-Howard reported that the Administration is looking for a new job for Bontempo after persistent reports that cutbacks and shifts in his department were curtailing the State Department's security program. The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee considers the matter so serious it has scheduled hearings this month, at which Bontempo will be called on to account for his tenure in office.

A source high in the State Department warned HUMAN EVENTS even before Walter made his statement that Bontempo was completely unsuited for the post. Many thought at the time that he was appointed because of increasing criticism from Italian-American voters that none of their ethnic group had received any high New Frontier appointments.

Right to Work: Big organizations sometimes make mistakes. Reed Larson, executive vice-president of the National Right to Work Committee, thinks the privately-financed Committee for Economic Development made one in its recent sponsorship of a "national policy" study which contained a recommendation for repeal of the section of the Taft-Hartley law which permits states to enact right-to-work laws.

Larson wrote to Donald K. David, chairman of CED, that the organization had thus endorsed "the proposition that workers be compelled to pay money into a union in order to work at their jobs." He also said: "The entire economic system of this country rests on the principle of free choice by individuals in a free market. Compulsory unionism undermines the very foundation of this economic system."

Larson went further by addressing copies of his protest to the nearly 200 officers and trustees of CED, a large number of whom are big industrialists. For them Larson had a special message:

"The prestige and good name of many fine companies which support CED thus become tools for strengthening the drive of top union officials to control the economic and political freedom of all citizens."

Larson asked for "prompt and forthright public repudiation of the report's advocacy of compulsory unionism."

Congo Investigation: When Congress reconvenes next week the House Republican Policy Committee will press for an investigation of America's role in the subjugation of Katanga and why we backed the United Nations' invasion of that anti-Communist area.

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Committee Chairman John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin said the GOP would attempt to dramatize the "double standard" of UN military action against Katanga and the lack of similar action against India for its invasion of Portuguese Goa. It is known that there may be similar action on the Senate side. Senator Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), a member of the Foreign Relations Committee and a recent Katanga visitor, is riled at the role the US played in humbling Tshombe and will press for an investigation by his committee.

In calling for the Congo investigation, Byrnes stated: "We have made a terrific mess out of the Congo. Our whole attitude toward neutrals is also very definitely involved in the investigation that our Policy Committee is going to make. It is a fact that the UN is impotent to intervene to stop the Indian invasion against Goa. It is a fact that the UN is potent to intervene in the Congo. Apparently the UN is willing to intervene only if it doesn't displease the Communists and the neutrals."

Policy Committee research director Dr. Donald Ackerman tells HUMAN EVENTS that "we will examine the entire scope of US financial support for the UN. We will also look into this business of the refusal of member nations, notably the Russians, to shoulder their share of the UN's expenses."

Labor Front: Organized labor is becoming weaker, according to official figures which show losses in membership of AFL-CIO unions that more than counteract membership gains claimed by the unaffiliated Teamsters.

But—while the unions have fewer members—they are gaining strength at their core through tighter control over more and more thousands of workers.

This paradox comes about through expansion of the union shop, a device permitted by the Taft-Hartley Law. In a dozen years, the number of workers under union-shop agreements has nearly doubled. Under the union shop, nonunionists are presumed to have an equal chance with union members to jobs that may be open, but must become regular dues payers within a specified period, usually 30 days.

Once the new worker has become a union member, the control over him by his union's business agent becomes almost absolute. He must pay his dues promptly or be fired by the employer acting on orders from the union. He must follow union discipline in many matters, including union limits on daily production, or run the same risk of being bounced out of his job. If he is foolhardy enough to show open opposition to his union leadership, but still stays within the federal law, ways may be found to remove him for "lack of co-operation."

Authenticated cases in these categories are in the records of the National Labor Relations Board. That agency, with a new political complexion since the Kennedy Administration took charge, showed during 1961 an almost unbroken record of support for union leadership against individual members who tried to assert their independence.

Observers see these infractions of the individual's freedom to earn a living one reason for the lag in new union organizing. Workers in unorganized industries are becoming more aware that the way to avoid tight union discipline is not to become unionized.

Right-to-work laws, which in 19 states forbid any form of compulsory unionism, offer protection to the worker, but even in those states union bosses are finding ways to wield their power over the individual. And the bosses are working to force the Kennedy Administration to redeem its pledge to repeal the Taft-Hartley section that permits state right-to-work laws.

Foreign Aid and Red China: Effectiveness of the American foreign aid program was demonstrated in the recent UN vote to seat the delegation from Communist China. On that key vote, 37 nations lined up to admit the Red nation—condemned by the UN as an "aggressor"— to membership in the world body.

State Department spokesmen tell HUMAN EVENTS that all but two of those nations—Bulgaria and Rumania—have been the recipients of American aid. Three UN members that voted "aye" are not considered nations by this country. But all three—Mongolia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine—have shared in US aid to the Soviet Union, which totals $419 million.

Last-minute "politicking" by the American envoys failed to woo certain nations into the Western camp. Shortly before the Red China vote, Ghanaian Ambassador Alex Kuaison-Sackey was told that his nation would receive $133 million in aid for its Volta River project. Ghana voted for the Soviet resolution, nevertheless.

Similarly, the State Department announced on December 15 *that Poland would receive* $45 *million in trade credits, in addition to* $514.5 *million extended thus far. Poland cast its UN vote for Red China all the same.*

Cuba: Popular sentiment for an ouster of Castro in the wake of his Marxist admission has grown so strong that even Senator Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.) has called for action—military if necessary.

C. W. BARINGER, Pastor, Immanuel Lutheran Church, Chicago, Illinois: "In a forthright spirit, HUMAN EVENTS isn't afraid to speak out against the men and the 'isms' that are determined to lead us away from personal freedom and subject us to a life under Big Brother government."

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Another Senator tells HUMAN EVENTS that on a recent Latin American junket by members of his committee, the foreign ministers of four countries told the lawmakers that their governments would back an American military invasion of Cuba. They stated privately that it would be unrealistic to expect the Organization of American States to go on record as favoring armed intervention, but that most of the Latin American governments would be in favor of US armed intervention.

Feeling in congressional ranks grows that it is high time to move, especially since Fidel Castro has thrown down the Red gauntlet. And this does not mean a long drawn out CIA cloak-and-dagger operation, the lawmakers feel. It is rather a job tailormade for one of the world's prime fighting units—the United States Marines.

Big Postal Deal: Political partnership between the Kennedy Administration and organized labor has a new twist. They have worked out a deal under which postal workers' unions will help push higher postal rates through Congress early in 1962 and in return will get a sizeable pay boost later in the year.

The scheme may look good at the start from the standpoint of helping Kennedy balance the budget. But all the new revenue is likely to be swallowed up in pay boosts—not only to postal workers but all along the line to federal employees and officials in all departments.

Newspaper commentators take it for granted that both phases of the deal will go through under pressure from the Administration and organized labor, which maintains the most powerful lobby in Washington. But the big hurdle is Congress.

This being an election year, such schemes sometimes go sour if congressmen come to fear displeasure from their constituents.

Obit: Last week, many in the Capital press mourned the passing of John O'Donnell, long-time columnist and Washington bureau chief of the New York *Daily News*. His "Capitol Stuff" for many years served as a highly effective weapon in the battle against the nostrums of the New and Fair Deals. Vividly expressed, spiced with unique humor and given solidity from a rich fund of scholarship, O'Donnell's columns achieved rare excellence in their field.

But what won him the highest laurel was the man's extraordinary courage, in a scene where trimmers and sycophants prevailed—a scene dominated by a popular idol, criticism of whom became virtually a civic sin. O'Donnell feared neither executive displeasure nor reprisals and when the latter inevitably fell upon him, gallantly fought back. What courage still exists in the Washington press corps can draw inspiration from this man's shining example.

Capitol Camera: The Joint Baltic-American Committee, representing one million Americans of Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian descent, recently called upon the United States to raise the question of Soviet occupation of their countries at the United Nations. The Committee said that since Stalin was a criminal, as now admitted by the Communists themselves, then his annexation of the Baltic States was criminal, and the matter should be brought before the UN. Kennedy, it is recalled, soft-pedalled Captive Nations Week this year, for fear of irritating the Soviets.

• *Just how much smaller is the "much smaller" Presidential staff John F. Kennedy promised he would have in the executive wing during the* 1960 *campaign? According to Civil Service Commission records, President Eisenhower had* 416 *employes in his office just before leaving. The latest figure for Kennedy, as of November* 1, *is* 412—*a cut of four.*

• Despite Presidential instructions to cut expenditures, the federal payroll continues to rise. Latest figures, covering October, show that the number of civilians on the payroll increased during that month by 2,500. The net increase in civilians on the payroll since the beginning of the current bookkeeping year on July 1 is more than 10,000.

• *In newly-independent British Guiana the leftist government of Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan plans to take over the country's secondary schools, despite the strong opposition of the Roman Catholic Church and many parents. Senator Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) has referred to the Jagan government as "Communist dominated," and it is noted that a takeover of education is a primary Red aim in communizing a country. Jagan has the endorsement of the Kennedy Administration.*

• The Defense Department is planning a documentary film on the history and objectives of communism tentatively titled "From Marx 'til Now." It will be written by Hollywood writer-producer Joseph L. Mankiewicz and is expected to be ready for release to the armed services and TV stations by next summer, accompanied by pamphlets, posters and other educational material on communism. A department spokesman denied that the Walker case prompted an accelerated program of troop indoctrination on the evils of communism.

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HUMAN EVENTS --- COMMENTARY ---

Vol. XIX, No. 1—Section II January 6, 1962

Why McCarthy Was Destroyed

By MORRIE RYSKIND

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I TOOK the calculated risk recently of mentioning Joe McCarthy favorably and denying he had engaged in any slaughter of the innocents.

That brought a dozen letters of rebuttal, all of which told me off by triumphantly citing the case of the poor little librarian whom Joe had pitilessly harpooned as a Communist because she happened to have the same name as the real offender.

You probably saw on TV, as I did, Ed Murrow's tear-jerking version of the tragedy, with the lady defying her inquisitor as bravely as Joan of Arc.

Stuart Symington, as the hero, won all hearts by assuring her he was convinced of her innocence and pledging her another job if the brutal notoriety made it necessary. And even the usually well-modulated voice of Mr. Murrow was broken by the evident lump in his throat as he commented on the outrageous proceedings.

I remember the case well. More, I remember what my correspondents conveniently forget: that, a couple of years later, the Subversive Activities Control Board's file disclosed that Joe had the right lady and that she was indeed a Communist.

Joe sealed his fate the day he arose on the Senate floor to attack the sell-out of China, placing the blame on F.D.R., Mr. Truman, General Marshall and the State Department. Immediately he was denounced by the liberals as a distorter of the facts, a divisive influence and a demagogue who menaced constitutional government by casting suspicion on our highest officials.

From that moment on, he represented to the New Dealers what Carthage represented to the elder Cato, who was wont to end each speech, no matter what the topic, with a ringing "Carthage must be destroyed."

So, in the press, the radio and TV, every liberal commentator inevitably signed off with "McCarthy must be destroyed!" And eventually, just as the Romans sacked Carthage, the boys got McCarthy.

But some Carthaginians survived to fight another day, and the McCarthyites, too, are a hardy breed. Some 2,000 of them picketed the President on his recent fund-raising trip to Los Angeles and though Mr. Kennedy apparently ignored their banners, he let them have it once inside the hall.

He vigorously defended Yalta and our Chinese policy, and flayed the nay-sayers as divisive influences, distorters of the facts and menaces to Constitutional government.

The speech was wildly applauded, not only by the immediate $100-a-plate audience but by liberals all over the land. The Establishment ran editorial assaults—joined in, to be fair, by many of the middle-of-the-road papers—calling for the utter destruction of these neo-Carthaginians.

Newsweek went the whole hog, getting out a special article on the conservatives that linked, by clever indirection, all those who stand right of the Fabian left.

It was a Roman holiday—and then Congressman Bruce of Indiana dug up the Kennedy speech made in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1949.

This proved, regrettably, to be sheer McCarthyism; in it, Mr. Kennedy had denounced Yalta, claiming Mr. Roosevelt was a sick man when he yielded to General Marshall and assigned various strategic Chinese ports to the USSR; assailed General Stilwell for trying to arm a million Chinese Reds; swung at Mr. Truman for sending Marshall to have Chiang form a coalition with Mao-tse and, on Chiang's refusal, preventing a single shell or cartridge from being delivered to the Nationalists in the crucial period between the summer of 1946 and February, 1948.

Naturally, I expected the revelation of this McCarthy-like behavior would bring the usual liberal onslaught, and I figured the President would be lucky to get off with a Senate censure, though I did not rule out an impeachment effort.

But all seems to be quiet along the Potomac. There hasn't been a peep out of the ADA; James Reston, Walter Lippmann, Chet Huntley and David Susskind may be bleeding internally, but you wouldn't know the bad news ever reached them; and, if you think *Newsweek* is going to get out a special issue on the speech, illustrated with pictures of such celebrities as Fritz Kuhn, Gerald L. K. Smith and the Minutemen, five will get you 10.

Oh, let's be big. Five will get you 50.

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Some Basic Principles Involved

Private vs. Public Power

By F. C. CHRISTOPHERSON, Editorial Writer
Sioux Falls (S. Dak.) Argus-Leader

(Editor's Note: The following is an editorial which appeared November 12, 1961, in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota, *Argus-Leader*. Written by F. C. Christopherson, it appeared under the headline, "Basic American Principle Involved in Private vs. Public Power Battle." The *Argus-Leader* is South Dakota's largest daily newspaper.)

THAT WAS an odd phrase that Kenneth Holum, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, employed last week in describing privately-owned public utilities.

Referring to them in a speech in California, he called them "profit" utilities and did so in a disparaging fashion.

And, to be sure, they are business firms organized to produce a profit. But so are other groups. The farmer seeks to make a profit. The merchant, the newspaper publisher, the manufacturer and the lawyer strive for profits.

But, if this be a crime, then our entire economic structure rests on a criminal foundation.

It isn't that, of course. In truth, the primary basis for the extraordinary progress and development of this nation, along with the material abundance we possess, has been the emphasis placed on the promotion of private enterprise—enterprise actuated, by the way, for profit and personal gain.

The Current Trend

Actually this is the major distinction between our economic life and that of Russia. In Russia the state controls everything. In the United States the individual is supreme.

That is why it is more than mildly disturbing when a man holding a position in government so important as that which Holum has comments as he did last week, particularly when he refers to business policies as being "selfish and narrow."

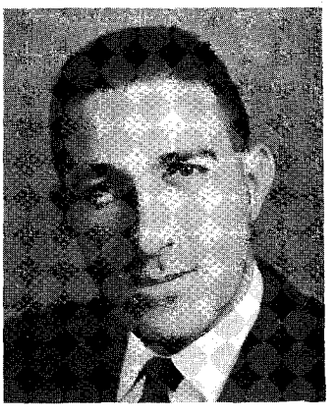
IN WASHINGTON President Kennedy speaks well of private industry and stresses its dominating value. Meanwhile, one of his major lieutenants goes about the country belittling it.

And what Holum says, I fear, reflects the viewpoint of his immediate superior—Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior. Repeatedly he has indicated an opposition to private utilities and a desire to promote public power.

Many Resources Are Natural

It is a basic battle that is under way and at stake in a broad sense are the very principles involved in the nation's economic foundation.

The struggle is being waged primarily now in respect to the power output potential of hydroelectric dams.



UDALL

HOLUM

Men such as Udall and Holum contend that a privately-owned utility shouldn't be permitted to develop them. They say these are natural resources and what they term "private exploitation" shouldn't be permitted.

These are mouth-filling words but, before we accept their suggestion, let's analyze their meaning.

If we are to proceed on the assumption that all natural resources should be developed by governmental agencies and not by private groups, then we have taken a large segment of our economy out of the field of individual enterprise.

The soil of the farm is a natural resource. So are the iron ore deposits in Minnesota, the gold ore in the Black Hills, the oil fields in Texas, the coal of West Virginia, the timber of Oregon and countless other items.

Should so-called "private exploitation" of all of them be barred? Should the government alone control and develop them?

The questions answer themselves and the obvious answer—the negative—applies to the power potential of the river dams.

Opposition to Private Power

Under the Kennedy Administration, the contest has gained momentum. While he was in the White House, Dwight Eisenhower sought to place reliance on private industry in the field of electric power. He urged development of private firms and private capital wherever possible and was successful in blocking some major efforts to do otherwise.

IT APPEARS, however, that there has been a change in attitude since President Kennedy assumed command. He may not be fully conscious of it because the action is being taken by his aides and not directly by the White House. But he should know about it as the principle at stake is of major concern.

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Efforts are being made repeatedly to block efforts by privately-owned utilities to develop resources and to co-operate in the transmission of power.

But the Department of Interior insists on the publicly-owned methods. It even encourages the construction of transmission lines duplicating those already in existence owned by private companies.

Recently a group of privately-owned power companies in this area offered to co-operate in firming up the power from the Missouri dams and in its transmission.

Assistant Secretary Holum said he would take the proposal under advisement. But, judging from his comments in California last week, there's little question about what his decision will be. He indicated then that "partnership" in such arrangements is no longer a national policy.

Let's Understand It

Well, that in general is the picture and we are less than wise if we fail to comprehend the impact of what appears to be a major shift in national policy.

The subject should be brought into the limelight so prominently that its principle can be widely understood.

If this is done, then there will be a comprehension of the factors involved, and if we are to abandon private power in this country, let us do so with a full knowledge of precisely what we are doing.

To say that the advocate of private power is a tool of Wall Street is a bit of demagoguery that shouldn't be countenanced. It would be just as accurate to say that promoters of all private industry are the dupes of Wall Street.

For a long time, private industry has been the target of vigorous criticism promoted in many instances by persons who don't believe in it. They have achieved some success because their motives aren't fully understood and the subject isn't thoroughly analyzed.

But it would be well to dwell upon this with care before we permanently impair the force that has made this country so abundant, so progressive and so dominant in the world of today.

The Folly of Red Recognition

By Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.)

Our folly of recognizing Communist regimes is used against us. People say to us, "You have already admitted Russia, you have already recognized the satellite regimes, why balk now at admitting one more."

What we should say is that we were wrong to ever admit Russia; that we were wrong to admit any Communist regime; and that having been wrong a dozen times, we do not propose to be wrong the 13th time.

MIGHT AS WELL GET IN LINE—WE'RE PAYING FOR IT

I PROMISE NOT TO GROW CORN!
ADMIN. FARM PROGRAM
I PROMISE NOT TO GROW CORN!
I PROMISE NOT TO GROW CORN!
I PROMISE NOT TO GROW CORN!
-PASTURE LAND
I PROMISE NOT TO GROW CORN!
-TAXPAYER
MY LAWN IS MOSTLY CRABGRASS ANYWAY
HOLLAND © 1961 by The Chicago Tribune.

Aesop Up To Date

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

It may be an over-simplification of certain economic facts of life, but there is much truth in a leaflet entitled, "Chicken Economics" which has been distributed to a number of Cleveland taxicab drivers by the firm's management.

"Once upon a time," goes the story, which first appeared in an out-of-town house organ, "there was a farmer who raised two chickens, took them to the city and sold them to a factory worker, then bought two shirts with the proceeds.

"So the farmer had two shirts and the city worker had two chickens.

"Later the local 'liberal' politico told the farmer he could get more money for his chickens by making them scarcer.

"He also told the city worker that he should work fewer hours and get more for his labor.

"So next time the farmer brought only one chicken to market. He got as much money for the one chicken as he formerly got for two.

"But when he went to buy shirts he found that (because fewer shirts had been made) the price had doubled, so he got only one shirt.

"Now the farmer has one shirt and the laborer one chicken, whereas if they hadn't listened to the politico-economist—but had produced as they knew how—they would both have twice as much."

Remember from your history lessons the story of the establishment of our check and balance system? Well, it's changing. The Federal government is writing checks and we've lost our balance.
—*Congressman Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.)*

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Statism for Sophomores

From the Wall Street Journal, December 6, 1961

THIS MORNING, let us suppose that we are back in high school, listening to a lecture in economics:

"Communist societies have not suffered from economic instability (booms and depressions) to the same extent that private enterprise economies have. This is partly because of the extent to which all Communist economic activities are controlled by central planning, but especially because decisions on capital investment are made directly by the state, thus avoiding the instability of profit-motivated investment which characterizes private enterprise economies."

Putting ourselves in the teen-ager's place, this all may sound plausible. And even though the teacher goes on to say that private enterprise yields more consumer goods, the lesson likely to stick is that state-directed economies have smoothed out unsettling ups and downs by replacing mad profit-seeking with orderly planning.

Of course, state-directed economies, whether Communist or Socialist, have done no such thing. Instead, Soviet planning has given the Russian people decades of depression; much-vaunted Soviet growth, far from being steady and assured, has been characterized by wild misallocation of resources and frequent chaos. Indeed, Mr. Khrushchev himself has had occasion to lecture his comrades about these failings.

Did we invent the misleading lesson above, as an illustration of the generally dismal level of high-school instruction in economics? Quite the contrary, the text we have taken, according to a group of leading economists and educators, is an illustration of what students should be taught, and what in fact they are being taught in many areas.

In the Report of the National Task Force on Economic Education, financed by the Committee for Economic Development, one finds no quarrel with the drift of the "modern" theory of the managed economy. The task force simply thinks the prevailing dogma should be presented to more students, more skillfully. Taken as a whole, the group's report is a plea for preserving the sort of instruction that is calculated to rear a generation deeply distrustful of economic freedom.

For surely the picture of the US as it emerges from this report and many a classroom lecture, could hardly be less inspiring. Private enterprise, the lesson goes, just happens to be our peculiar way of doing what other economic arrangements do equally well or, in the case of the state-directed economies, sometimes considerably better. Throughout, the language is loaded and apologetic, if not downright critical of our alleged economic inadequacies.

And the way to improvement is clearly implied: Less privacy in enterprise and more government control. No distinction is made between individual and government spending; whichever better promotes "welfare" is to be preferred. The student, given such guidance, may be forgiven if he concludes that sending still more dollars to Washington will improve his well-being. Subtly or otherwise, the lesson is driven home that his and the nation's interests are best served when decisions are made by wise planners on high.

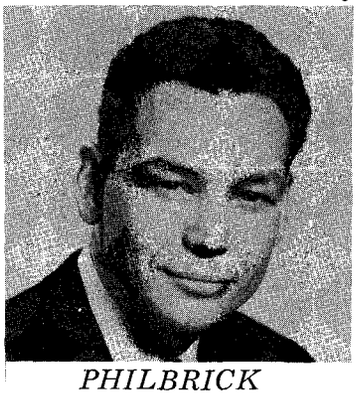
What the youngster is taught, then, is the inadequacy of freedom. Yet the fact, as we all ought to know by now, is far different. Reduced to its essentials, the struggle dividing the world is between individual freedom and dependence on the all-powerful state.

If we let the schools instruct the rising generation to be indifferent to that crucial difference, we are doing our best to defeat ourselves.

Tele-Graham

Phil Graham
Newsweek Magazine
444 Madison Avenue
New York 22,New York

The *Newsweek* attack against the present rising concern and interest of millions of loyal Americans to the threat of communism is not only totally inaccurate and unfair, but as a smear piece reaches a new low in irresponsible journalism.



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To link such dedicated and honorable men as Dr. Fred Schwarz and Dr. George Benson with Fritz Kuhn and Gerald L. K. Smith is contemptible.

As of today we are removing *Newsweek* from the newsstand at Philbrick's store. We shall also carry out a secondary boycott by removing any consumer goods advertised in *Newsweek*.

We may not be able to do much, but we can do something. When *Newsweek* attacks Communists rather than anti-Communists we will consider handling it again.

Herbert A. Philbrick
Rye Beach, New Hampshire

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Vol. XIX, No. 1—Section III

HUMAN EVENTS

January 6, 1962

Old Theory--New Twist

Gresham's Law in the State Department

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

THE RECENT State Department shake-up should have caused few surprises. In that special game of musical chairs, the Administration was obeying nothing more than the iron law of US bureaucracy: The more mistakes one makes, the better the chance for promotion.

The State Department, in fact, has found itself particularly subject to this variant of Gresham's Economic Law (bad money drives out good) in which bad advisers inevitably drive out good ones. And the recent Department juggling proves this variation to be as sound as the economic law itself.

The loquacious Chester Bowles, for example, who was apparently all thumbs when it came to doing his job properly, was—let's face it—a poor administrator. The liberal commentators were the last to deny such was the case, but Chester, they said, was above the menial tasks of administration. He was, they insisted, "a thinker," which immediately brought to the mind's eye Rodin's famous piece of sculpted stone.

Bowles, in fact, had long scratched his chin pondering how he could get the Administration to recognize Red China without alarming the "right-wing extremists," a definition for anyone slightly starboard of columnist Walter Lippmann. But the President, as Marquis Childs and other liberal commentators have remarked, didn't even like Bowles' cerebral meanderings, particularly about Berlin.

Nothing, then, should have been more obvious than that this Administration, following Gresham's variation, would hand Bowles a $2,500 salary hike in his new job as special adviser to the President on global affairs.

The same sort of upgrading process was given to W. Averell Harriman, promoted to Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. In precise accordance with the Department's version of Gresham's Law, Harriman replaced Walter McConnaughy, a firm friend of free China—which Harriman decidedly isn't, having made it known he is willing to abandon Quemoy and Matsu and recognize Red China. [1]

Experience No Teacher

True, Harriman is a diplomat of long, long experience, but he possesses the peculiar ability of never having profited thereby. His trademark, if he has one at all, is an invincible innocence which no Russian 100-megaton bomb could penetrate. Six years after Yalta lay in ruins and Stalin had made clear his intent to rule the world, a puzzled Harriman told members of Congress that he "could not see *why* Stalin took on so many commitments which he subsequently failed to honor."

Harriman gave us his special insight into communism when he returned from a Cook's tour of Soviet Russia in 1959 and praised the luxurious prison of Kryukovo Colony as typical of Soviet prisons. David J. Dallin, a recognized authority on Soviet prisons

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS, ROVING AMBASSADOR
U.S. LARGESSE
U.S. TREASURY
CHESTER BOWLES, ROVING AMBASSADOR
MORE LARGESSE
AVERELL HARRIMAN, ROVING AMBASSADOR
For the unemployed political do-gooder, diversion is always found.

and slave labor camps, revealed to Harriman *via* a letter to the New York *Times* that amiable Ave, former Ambassador to Russia, had been led by the nose through a special showcase prison apparently viewed by every tourist and his mother-in-law.

Harriman's most recent bit of nonsense was an utterance based on Khrushchev's congratulatory note to Kennedy after the election. On the strength of this note, Harriman contended the Soviet leader wanted to "start afresh." (Washington *Post,* November 16, 1960.)

Well, that should go a long way toward proving a point. But one of the best places to start testing Foggy Bottom's variation of Gresham's Law is to analyze the selection of former Massachusetts Institute of Technology Professor Walt Whitman Rostow to head the Policy Planning Board of the State Department. The PPB, which drafts policy proposals for approval by the Secretary and President, is fast becoming one of the most influential groups in the State Department.

In his extraordinary effort to muffle the voice of the military, President Kennedy earlier this year transferred some of the major functions of the National Security Council (where the military was kindly allowed to offer solutions on military matters) to the PPB. With Rostow, who served as Kennedy's deputy adviser on national security affairs this year, the PPB should influence the content of our foreign policy even more.

The professor has already demonstrated that he has a powerful spell over the President's thinking. He has been one of the President's chief policy makers on mili-

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tary matters; he was sent on a personal mission to Russia by Kennedy in November, 1960, to work out disarmament proposals with the Soviet Union; he has sold the Chief Executive on his economic theories for underdeveloped countries; and he recently oversaw General Maxwell Taylor on his special mission to South Vietnam. Rostow proved he could even outpersuade the Madison Avenue crowd surrounding the President when he told candidate Kennedy to use the term "New Frontier" to sell his program in the 1960 campaign, a slogan coined by Henry Wallace in 1934, by the way. [2]

Yet, despite his valuable assets as scholar and huckster, one would be hard put to discover a fellow who had gauged the present crisis with less understanding and more gullibility than the good professor from MIT.

Dr. Rostow's advice on military matters, for example, translated into policy by the President, has already caused deep consternation among American generals who accuse the Rhodes scholar of sabotaging this country's vital military defenses. And thereby hangs a curious tale:

IN NOVEMBER, 1960, President-elect Kennedy sent Rostow on a personal mission to the Soviet Union to confer with Soviet leaders on disarmament. (See HUMAN EVENTS, September 1, 1961.) Rubbing elbows with top Soviet leaders, Rostow heard Soviet Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov express alleged Soviet fears that the US was preparing a surprise attack against the Soviet Union.

Kuznetsov said he could not understand why the United States continued to build bases overseas which, Kuznetsov claimed, were particularly vulnerable to Soviet rockets and couldn't withstand a Soviet attack. Kuznetsov said the Kremlin felt the US wouldn't be building such vulnerable bomber and missile bases unless it was preparing a "surprise attack," or "first strike," against the Soviet Union and could disregard Soviet retaliation. Then Kuznetsov tried to sell Rostow the notion that a decrease in "world tensions" and hope for disarmament couldn't possibly materialize until the US did something about its first-strike weapons.

An Old Soviet Trick

There was, of course, nothing very new about this bit of Soviet chicanery. With every good little Communist intention of getting the West to dismantle its military establishment, the Communists have tirelessly proclaimed that Western defenses—not Soviet aggression—are the real source of East-West tensions.

When the Communists tried to feed former Air Force Chief of Staff Nathan Twining the same line as Rostow, old soldier Twining immediately spotted the line for what it was: an attempt to gut US military power. He didn't buy it.

Not so the professor, however. To the contrary, the bespectacled, 44-year-old Rostow, who could hardly qualify as a military expert despite a degree in economics from Yale, swallowed this massive piece of Soviet deception at face value and sold the President on the idea of cutting back on first-strike weapons. A story filed by Thomas Ross in the Chicago *Sun-Times* of March 30 documents the entire tale.

Ross claimed that, as a result of Rostow's recommendations, the President's defense message in March of this year was "written explicitly for the consumption of Russian officials." The President, with careful deliberation, said US defense measures were "not designed to increase our first-strike capability."

AS A CONSEQUENCE of Rostow's advice, the Administration has blocked the B-70 program and has held back production of B-52's, the spinal column of the Strategic Air Command—the Free World's most vital deterrent to Communist conquest. The B-70 and the B-52 are both considered first-strike weapons. Military officials have deplored these actions, and no less a man than Senator Henry Jackson (D.-Wash.), a much respected member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, has demanded restoration of the B-52 cuts. So far to no avail.

There may well be, of course, differences on the military value of B-70's and B-52's, but that almost seems beside the point. What is truly amazing, and must rank as a first—even for US policy makers—is to have the military defenses of this nation based on the kindly advice of its sworn enemy, whose leader every so often says such charming things like "We will bury you."

Yet Rostow's "Mission to Moscow" did even further disastrous things to America's military position *vis-a-vis* the Russians. In his *aide de memoir* to the President regarding his trip to the Soviet Union, Rostow suggested there was something new in the Soviet air—a clean, fresh breeze off the Volga, supposedly—and that, at last, the Soviets were "serious" in their disarmament proposals.

'Serious' Proposals Vanish

But the "serious" proposals which Rostow saw soon vanished, and far more quickly than Rostow's hopes for closer relations with Moscow. For while this country during the next nine months was seriously preparing disarmament proposals, largely as a result of Rostow's rosy view of Red intentions, the Soviet Union was seriously preparing something else: the facilities to detonate the most powerful nuclear explosions ever set off by mankind.

While Rostow was urging patience in resuming nuclear testing for fear this would kill hopes for a disarmament agreement, the Communists, as the evidence now clearly shows, were, in all likelihood, setting off underground nuclear explosions and thus improving their nuclear weapons. [3]

The results of such patience have hardly proved helpful to the US. Today our government admits the Soviets scored significant breakthroughs in nuclear warfare knowledge as a result of their recent testing. So valuable have the Soviet tests been that none other than Dr. Hans Bethe, at one time this country's leading opponent of nuclear testing (in *any* form), has warned that the US should resume vigorous testing to keep ahead of the Russians. So much for Rostow on defense matters. [4]

That gives Rostow a zero for two batting average, as they say in baseball, but perhaps he's capable of hitting a home run in some other area of policy. Five will get you ten, however.

His book *An American Policy in Asia* (1955) gives us a broad hint of things to come. If he does not stand with Fulbright, who is now pleading with the President to withdraw from the Asian arena and throw it to the Communist wolves, his policies could hardly prevent such an event from occurring. Shorn of the verbosity surrounding them, his raw ideas spell a massive retreat for the West in the Far East. His solutions for fighting communism in this area are peculiar to say the least.

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BOWLES

HARRIMAN

ROSTOW

Allan H. Ryskind, the author of this article, is an assistant editor of HUMAN EVENTS. His father is columnist Morrie Ryskind, whose recent column entitled "Why McCarthy Was Destroyed" appears on Page 5 of this issue.

Under the provocative chapter heading, "Intelligent Anti-Communism," Dr. Rostow declares: "The US should sharply reduce its exhortations and pressure for anti-Communist action in Southeast Asia" on the grounds this might ruffle the feelings of our Asian allies who don't want to be pushed into saving themselves, at least not by Americans.

This, of course, is nothing but the "let the dust settle" policy of Acheson, which enabled the Communists to take over China. Moreover, such advice comes from a gentleman who recently advised the President to stiff-arm President Ngo Dien Diem of South Vietnam to "liberalize" his government or the US would withdraw support. (Kennedy threatened this, by the way, publicly.) Pressure upon your allies to fight communism is no good, you understand, but it's O.K. if it's used to remold their governments along lines certified by the Americans for Democratic Action, an outfit with which Rostow has had close connections.

The professor, it must be said, has come a long way from the crude attacks delivered by his liberal friends against Chiang Kai-shek. But, while Chiang is soothingly treated, Rostow's plans for Nationalist China, while not calling for full-fledged retreat, amount to a sort of receding containment policy. Despite military estimates that Formosa's threat to the mainland (no matter how scoffed at by uninformed liberals) ties up nearly one million Red Chinese soldiers across the Formosa Straits, the professor proposes to neutralize Chiang. He would shear Formosa of its offshore islands to please our British allies and admit Red China into the UN, albeit recognizing such policy "limitations."

Rostow also calls for a "speed-up" in ending Western "colonialism" around the globe, as if somehow Western abandonment of the Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, etc., has been a cure for the world's ills.

And he proposes, no doubt because of his two years as an assistant to Swedish Socialist Gunnar Myrdal, that America plunk in an *additional* "two billion dollars" of economic aid a year into Asia. [5]

As far as his recent trip to South Vietnam, this reporter knows from an unimpeachable source that Rostow helped nix a proposal to parachute Asian guerrillas into Laos and North Vietnam to harass the totally unhindered rebel supply bases there.

Yet these privileged sanctuaries, these "Yalu's" of the rebels, are considered by most military experts as the primary reason why the Reds are gaining ground in South Vietnam. Dr. Bernard Fall, a soldier-scholar who fought with the French during the Indo-China War, claims in his book *Street Without Joy* that the privileged-sanctuary supply bases of Communist Ho Chi Minh were the primary reason the French lost the Indo-China War. There should be no reason to think things are different now, but apparently Rostow does. [6]

All in all, one can hardly count on the professor to help us much in his new job. But then again that is to be expected. It's only that variant of Gresham's Law at work. *Q. E. D.*

1. For example: On May 1, 1955, Harriman stated on "Meet the Press" that Chiang Kai-shek should withdraw from the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu to please our "allies," apparently not including Nationalist China as one of them. On Janury 16, 1961, Harriman, on a taped interview over radio station WOR in New York, indicated he belonged to the "doomsday school" of thought which believes Red China's admission into the UN is "inevitable." He also strongly hinted that the Democrats could get along much better with Red China than could Republicans.

2. David Wise, a New York *Herald Tribune* reporter, states in the book, *The Kennedy Circle,* that Rostow first suggested the term "New Frontier" to Kennedy at a June, 1960, cocktail party in Boston.

3. Republican House and Senate leaders, Charles Halleck and Everett M. Dirksen, respectively, told the public on August 15—two weeks before the Soviets set off their first atmospheric test since the moratorium—that the Soviets had been conducting secret underground tests. Halleck told newsmen: "Our highest government officials know of these reports."

4. Bethe told the Washington *Post,* December 1, that it would be "irresponsible on the President's part" not to resume testing as a result of Soviet tests. "It is essential now," he said, "to do all we can do that we think is necessary." On December 7, Bethe headed a panel which issued a report declaring that the Soviet Union's recent testing periled America's lead in nuclear weapons.

5. In 1947, Rostow worked on the Economic Commission for Europe, a UN offshoot under the guidance of Swedish Socialist Gunnar Myrdal. Myrdal is author of a statement in a Carnegie Foundation study which states the US Constitution is "impractical and unsuited to modern conditions." Myrdal in his *International Economy* demands that the UN, largely with US support, spend "ten billion dollars" a year in underdeveloped countries.

6. Says Fall on page 16 of his book: "The Indochina war . . . became strategically hopeless when the Chinese Reds arrived on Indochina's borders late in 1949 and China thus became a "sanctuary" where Viet-Minh forces could be trained and refitted. And it was lost militarily as of 1953 when the cease-fire in Korea allowed the concentration of the whole Asian Communist war effort on the Indochinese theater."

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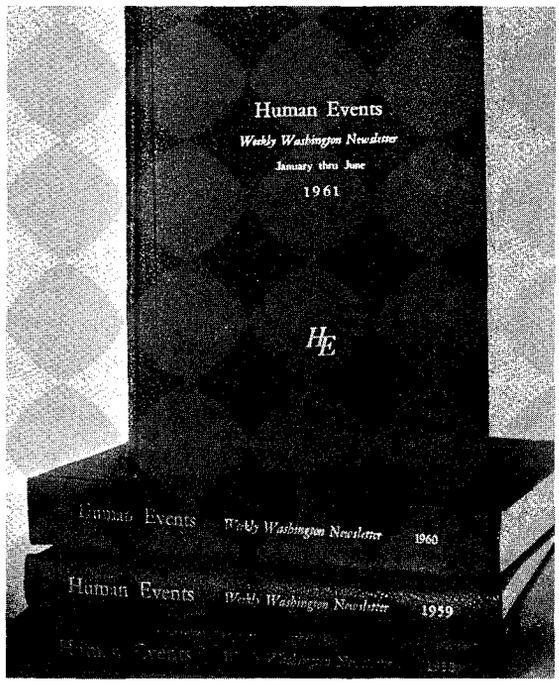

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Lesson on Distress

From the Omaha World-Herald

Sometimes it is helpful to back off and take a long look at how some one far away is grappling with a problem which is similar to one of our own.

Distressed areas, for example.

The whole of Scotland comes close to being a distressed area in Great Britain. For a decade, unemployment there has run about twice as high as in England. Industrial production has increased less than half as much as it has in England in the last eight years, and about one-sixth as much as in Western Europe.

"Scotland is suffering in an acute form from the ills to which the whole United Kingdom is subject," says a report on the Scottish economy prepared by a council on development and industry. The London *Economist* hails the report as the most interesting economic document to come out of Scotland since the days of Adam Smith.

Britain, being an advanced welfare state, has been applying aid to blighted areas for years, and especially to Scotland. The government subsidizes new industries which move in where no sane private enterpriser would go. The government charges artificially low rents so that people and plants will be persuaded to stay.

But few new industries arrive, and the old ones die. So what's to be done? The report advises:

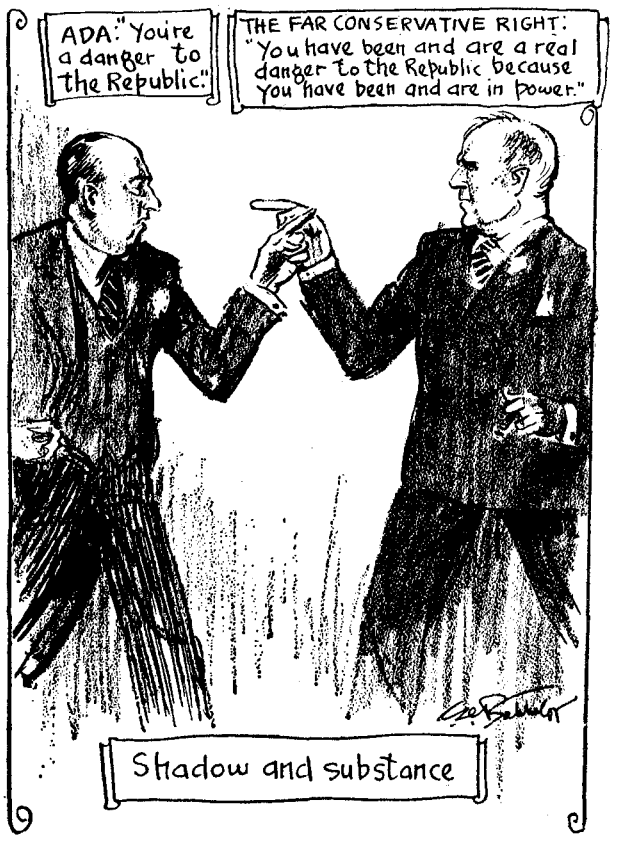
Stop trying "to postpone for a little by means of subsidies or controls the decay of industries or districts that had no prospect of achieving independent prosperity or growth . . . Policies should be designed not to prop up the inefficient but to help the innovating and progressive firm."

And how can such policies be put into effect?

By encouraging the growth of new industrial complexes, says the report. By encouraging mobility into these new areas through improvement of roads and transport facilities. By breaking down the craft and apprenticeship systems. By raising rents in blighted areas so that residents will be induced to move. And, most importantly, "by greater reliance on the market mechanism."

If government props won't work in the blighted areas of Socialist Britain, it seems reasonable to believe that they won't work in the blighted areas of the semi-welfare state, America.

And if the effective alternative in Scotland is mobility and growth through the enterprise system, instead of offering a government crutch to dying industries, then there should be no reason why that prescription should not be especially effective in America, the land where the enterprise system has worked better than in any other place on earth.


ADA: "You're a danger to the Republic."
THE FAR CONSERVATIVE RIGHT: "You have been and are a real danger to the Republic because you have been and are in power."
Shadow and substance

Patient Patient

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

Reuters News Service reports that a man in Blackburn, England, who had been on the waiting list for an appendicitis operation for five years recently received a card from the hospital asking if he was "still interested."

The story was told by a physician, a spokesman for the British Medical Association, who was describing waiting lists at British hospitals under the state-run national health service.

He said the only way to alleviate the situation would be to have shorter hours and better salaries at hospitals, better buildings and more facilities. But he had no idea where the money would come from; perhaps, he said, a lottery could raise some.

Socialized medicine, anyone?

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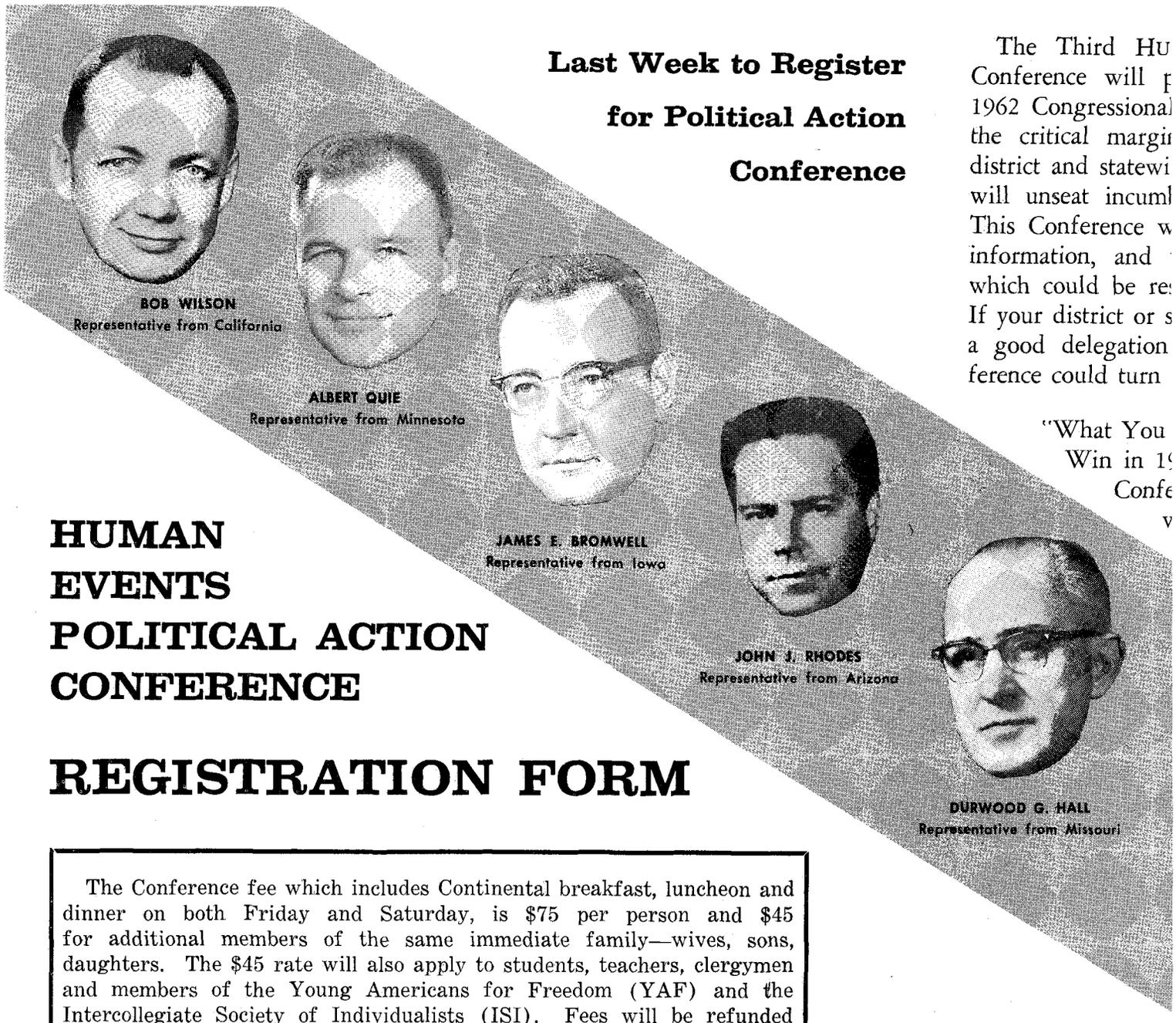

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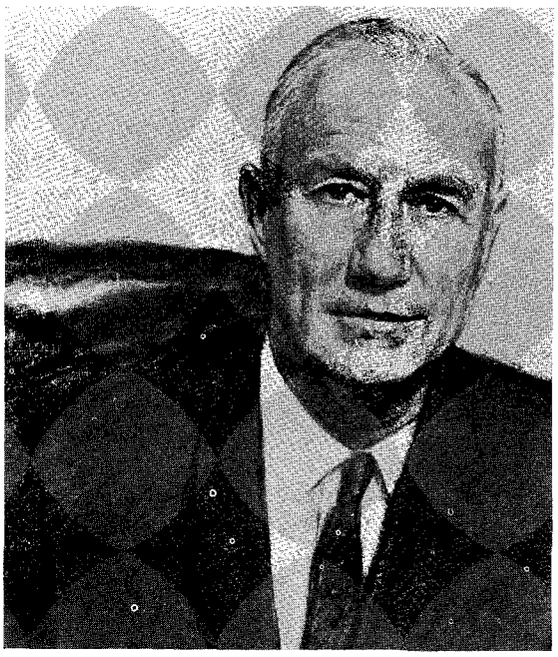

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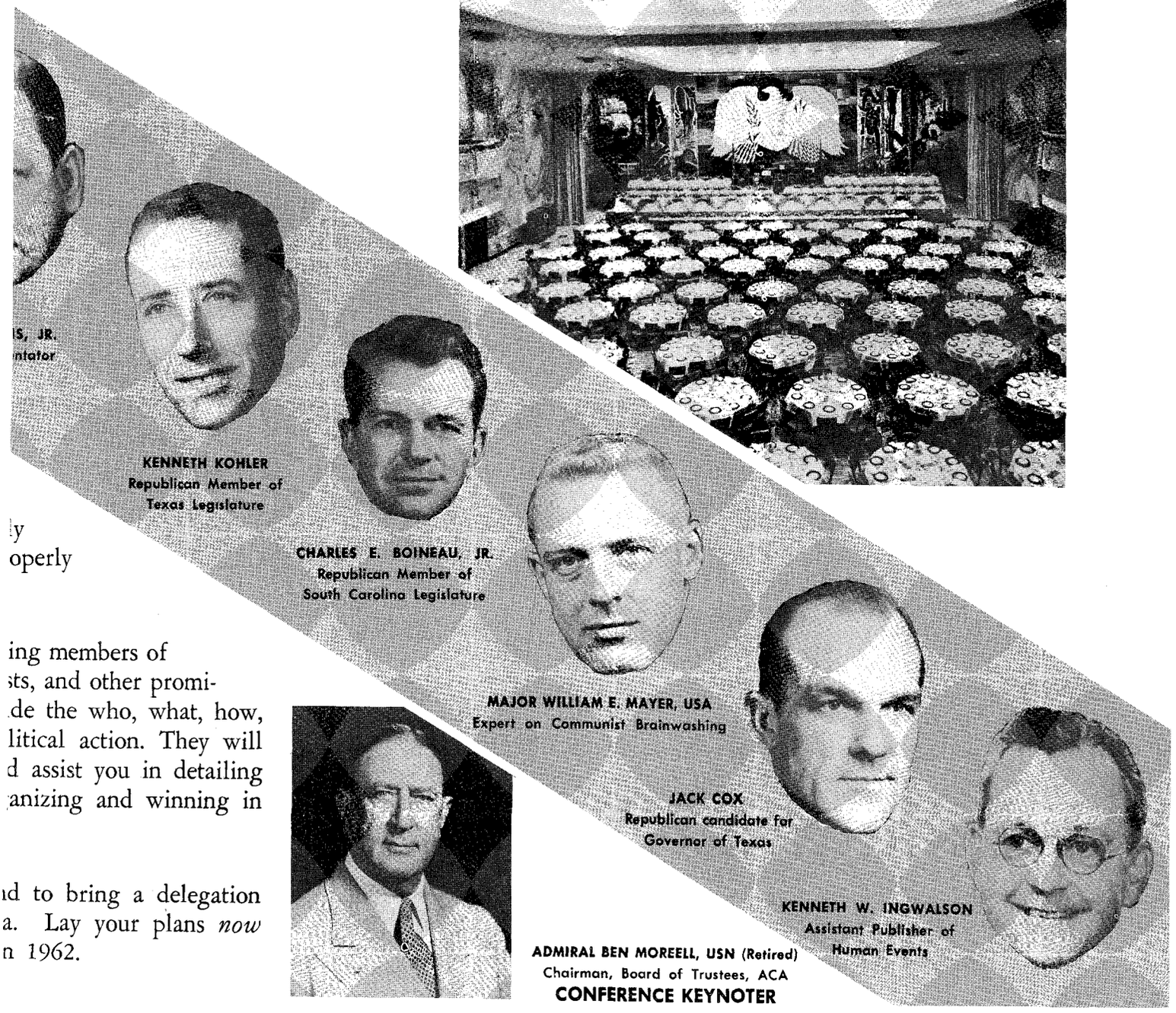

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Practical Politics—VII

Teen-Agers and Women

TOTALLY APART from its therapeutic value, hard work is an excellent pastime for teen-agers. Work builds character, self-reliance and keeps the youngsters out of your hair. Political action is work. Therefore, teen-agers should take part in political action.

This simple syllogism, while of questionable logic, points up the fact that boys and girls in their teens (as demonstrated in Senator Tower's election victory) have a remarkable potential for handling a multitude of campaign chores that would reduce grown men to tears. Perhaps due to their seemingly boundless energy, perhaps because of their enthusiasm when aroused, young men and women can—and will—work wonders in your candidate's behalf.

Start with your own children and those of your fellow campaign workers. Tell them what you're doing and why. Assign a fixed responsibility, clear-cut and easily understandable. Let them decide how to carry it out and who else to ask. For instance, they can be given the responsibility for babysitting on election day. They can be made responsible for car pools to take voters to the polls. You could give them the job of distributing leaflets, campaign buttons or registration instructions.

Don't, in their own words, "bug" them. Tell the kids what's needed, then let them alone; and they'll surprise you with a newfound thoroughness amazing to even close relatives.

If the original group attracts a large enough following, a "Teens for So-and-So" campaign may be developed with all the attendant publicity. The youngsters can even appoint their own publicity chairman to make sure local papers are well aware of rallies, meetings and donated labor. But don't lose sight of your goal: Young people, having tasted and digested the principles for which they are working, will retain and reinforce them when they become voters themselves.

In 1958, 36 women, working together, backed a candidate for state senator. The Chamber of Commerce of the US recorded their activities during the election campaign. Here's what they did:

- Made 6,704 telephone calls;
- Personally called on 9,528 homes;
- Distributed 47,850 pieces of campaign literature;
- Put in 5,798 hours of voluntary work;
- Set up a central card file on voters;
- Served as babysitters on election day; and
- Formed car pools to drive voters to the polls.

Their candidate won by 5,000 votes over a man who had beaten him two years before by 3,000 votes. These women were not professional politicians. They were wives and mothers, each with a responsibility to her own family, who worked for what they thought was vital to their community—good government.

Nineteen women are in the United States Congress. Three hundred and twenty-eight women sit in state legislatures. Ten thousand women serve on city councils or hold comparable jobs. More than 20,000 women serve as county clerks, tax collectors, school superintendents and the like.

All this proves only what women can do and have done—for themselves, their communities and their country. Says Claire Williams, the Republican National Committee's women's chairman, "By and large, women provide the organizational backbone for both political parties. They do the hard-core precinct work in neighborhoods and at the polls. No campaign could be run without them. They possess splendid skills and training."

Two—almost instinctive—characteristics of women are tenacity and fervor; in your campaign, they are valuable.

Next week: Who to Hire.

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